



Why Some Merchants Fail

Some merchants fail because they buy what the people do not want. The Roseburg National Bank is in close touch with the requirements of its customers—keeps its facilities right up-to-date and is eager to supply helpful service.

**Roseburg National Bank
Roseburg, Ore.**

Butter For Thanksgiving

be the sort that you are truly thankful for—and therefore
"Jersey Brand"

choice cream that is supplied by Douglas County farmers, procured, and insist on the "Jersey Brand Butter." Then, too, delicious Ice Cream would not be amiss for that Thanksgiving.

Roseburg, Ore.
Douglas County Creamery
PHONE 340

**U. S. ARMY
IS PLANNING
TO CIRCLE GLOBE**

Associated Press. 1
Nov. 22—Some time after the middle of December of 1924, four or five airplanes will hop the Pacific, Washington, D. C. to the west, across the Bering straits, then they will have traveled 2,000 miles, crossed two oceans, four continents and six countries and be in the air for the first time in the world's history.

The picture in the minds of the Army is McCook Field here, the direction of army headquarters at Washington, the plans for the first circumnavigation of the globe. The route has been laid out and the pilots are being selected. The idea of making a record flight is not for necessary changes. The route is the local island heading east to the Philippines, where the plane is working in the Pacific. They will meet at the same stations.

The flight is designed primarily to test the ability of planes to fly long distances. It is expected that the planes will fly at an altitude of 10,000 feet and at a speed of 100 miles or less, the longest hop being approximately 550 miles.

As laid out at present, the route to be taken would not necessitate any sustained flight over open water. After crossing the country from the capital to Seattle, Wash., the squadron would head northward through Canada and after touching at Wrangell, Alaska, would hop to the Aleutian Islands and then to the Japanese archipelago where several stops would be made. The mainland of Asia would be reached at Shanghai, China.

For the trip across the Atlantic, alternate routes are available. One itinerary calls for hops from Aberdeen, Scotland, to Faroe Island, to Iceland, to Greenland and to the mainland of North America at Fredericton, New Brunswick, to Inuit, Canada. The other provides for the European take off at Durnmore Head, Ireland, and the more direct course to Newfoundland and thence to Quebec.

Through continental Asia and Europe the tentative itinerary would carry the aviators to Shanghai, China; Mandalay and Delhi, India; Ceylon, Java, Persia; Damascus, Syria; Aleppo and Constantinople, Turkey; Angora, Asia Minor; Bucharest, Roumania; Belgrade, Serbia; Budapest, Hungary; Vienna, Austria; Munich and Strasbourg, Germany, and Paris and London.

The cruise must start either late in June or early in July, officials here believe, because of the fact that in crossing the Pacific and Atlantic, the aviators must push far northward where cold weather otherwise might be encountered. No estimate of the time required for the trip has been made.

While most of the stations where stops would be made under present plans, could furnish little other than fuel and food for the aviators, preparations will be made for the overcom-

ing of motor or other mechanical troubles. Probably every third station will have a supply of spare parts of various kinds and several spare engines will be sent to points where it is deemed possible they may be needed.

**OLD TIME TRAVELERS
SEEMINGLY CONTENT
WITH FEW COMFORTS**

(Associated Press.)
HAMBURG, Nov. 22.—Seventy-five years ago the Hamburg-American line established its first ship, the Deutschland, in the service between Hamburg and New York. This was a sailing vessel of 771 tons, and was regarded as a monster craft in those days. This liner was so successful that two others, the Elbe and the Rhein, soon were put into service.

Steamships were operating then, but because of the clumsy and space consuming nature of the machinery and the heavy costs of fuel, they were not regarded as a good commercial proposition.

Adolph Geoffrey, director of the German steamship company, at a meeting of the directors in 1848, told with great pride of the high character of the accommodations which his three ships were affording transatlantic travelers who passed 42 days on the trip from Hamburg to New York and 39 days on the eastward trip. On one occasion the return trip was made in 23 days, a monumental achievement. The Deutschland had 29 cabin seats and 209 seats on the lower decks. And what was especially notable, a bed was placed at the disposal of each passenger, with sufficient linen for the trip.

The Deutschland had a "kick bunk" which was handed to passengers at the end of every voyage so they could register their grievances. In the ladies' compartment there were some engravings, a gold-framed looking glass, gorgeous pieces of furniture and a substantial carpet which formed a "fine background" for the criticisms of the female passengers. In the opinion of the well-satisfied director.

The men's compartment also was very elaborately furnished and harmonized well with the colored vests and the high collars of the male cabin passengers. It was lighted by a "snug" petroleum lamp attached to the mast which passed through the room. The ship also had a small library.

"Friendly" officers and seamen who had been chosen for the service so as to make the trip of the passengers as pleasant as possible.

**ACCIDENT SURVIVORS
VISIT HERE TODAY**

C. H. Arundel had as his guest for a short time today, Will H. Locke of San Diego, one of the party of the Metropolitan Flyers which met with a terrible accident on the Columbia highway recently. The party was traveling in two automobiles, and were en route to Salem where they were scheduled to appear the night of the accident. One of the automobiles, containing six passengers, overturned on the highway, killing two members and seriously injuring three. The remaining members of the company are en route home to Los Angeles, having cancelled their tour. Mr. Arundel and Mr. Locke are old friends.

On Business—

Charles Hurst who resides in Garden Valley was in town for a short time this afternoon looking after business matters.

WONDERFUL FEAT OF NATURE

Certain Seeds May Be Subjected to Intense Heat and Still Retain Their Vitality.

Amazing ways of enabling her children to survive extraordinary hardships have been devised by nature. None of her inventions has more wonderful powers of endurance than the seed by means of which plant life is carried on.

You may subject certain seeds for hours to a temperature of 100 degrees below freezing point, you may heat them until they are hot enough to burn your hand, yet they will not lose their vitality.

Great fires often rage through the forests, destroying mile after mile of giant trees. When the fire has passed there remains nothing but charred stumps and flame-scoured, smoldering soil. Yet within a few months the whole district will be green with the first leaves of the tiny seedling trees.

Recent tests to discover the heat at ground level during a forest fire disclosed that it was from 1,000 to 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit. The fires move so quickly that this intense heat lasts for only a minute or less at any spot.

Various tree seeds were then tried to see what heat they could resist. It was found that fir cones could withstand a temperature of 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit for eight minutes without losing their vitality.

FEAST OF SAINT MICHAEL

Festival Was First Appointed by Pope Felix III in the Year 460.

Michaelmas, the Feast of Saint Michael and All Angels, occurs September 29. The festival was first appointed by Pope Felix III in the year 460. In the Greek church it did not originate earlier than the twelfth century. It was an old custom in England to mark the day by electing civil magistrates and that of guardian angels of whom Saint Michael was reported the prince.

A more famous custom is that of eating roast goose, the origin of which has long exercised the wisdom of antiquaries. The traditional Michaelmas goose has been traced at least as far back as the tenth year of Edward IV and it is said that one of the strongest objections of the English community to the reformation of the calendar was based on the confusion which would follow if Michaelmas day was not celebrated when stibbe goose are in their perfection.

There is an old proverb that "If you eat goose on Michaelmas day, you will never want money all the year round." —Detroit News.

Japan's Expert Top-Spinners.

The pastime of top-spinning is carried by the Japanese to a point of great perfection. The tops used by them are of delightful variety, both in size and construction. The largest of all tops is more than a foot in diameter, and proportionately heavy. Some are solid, others contain a flock of little ones, which fly out when the top is lifted, and spin away by themselves. Others pull into a spiral or ladder of successive tops. One draws up into a lantern, and spins cheerily in that form.

The spinners balanced their tops on any kind of surface, round or flat, on the edge of a fan, the sharpest Japanese sword, along a tin rod, and after some moments of unconcerned spinning there it is tossed on the table, with apparent carelessness, where it goes on whirling.

One of the most delicate performances consists of spinning a top in the left hand, up the left arm, round the back of the neck, and down into the palm of the right hand.

Self-Appreciation.

Humor and self-criticism. It has often been pointed out, go together; a sense of humor is an antidote for conceit. Victor Hugo had no sense of humor, and the complacency with which he looked back upon his career arose from a conceit that was even more colossal than his genius.

Late in life some of his friends were talking with him and, of course, about him. One said, "Streets ought to be named after him."

Another remarked, "Streets? Paris ought to change its name and be called Victor Hugo."

Another added scornfully, "Paris? Paris, after such a great man? No, indeed! France ought to change its name and the whole country be called Victor Hugo."

The great writer then lifted his head and, with Jovian dignity, spoke in tones of quiet, solemn conviction: "That will come in time."

Bed Time for Flowers.

Different flowers have different closing times. The common water lily retires about four o'clock in the afternoon, the daisy and buttercup much later in the evening. Tulips and crocuses, being susceptible to climatic changes, go to bed as soon as the heat of the day is over and the evening chill sets in. The goat's beard something like a dandelion, and growing in tall grass, shuts up its fingers at noon, and does not open them again till the next morning. For this reason the flower is sometimes called "John-gone-to-bed-at-noon." The scarlet pin-pore, found in most British cornfields, shuts its petals when the sky gets dark and cloudy. Thus, it has earned for itself the name of "Shepherd's Weather Glass."

Dinner Set Special
24-piece Dinner Set, Blue and Gold or Flower Design
\$9.75

MARKET BASKETS
Strong wickers, various shapes and designs, while they last 98c

TUDD'S EXCHANGE
122 N. JACKSON ST.

TRADE IN YOUR USED FURNITURE FOR NEW

Aluminum Special

8 qt. Tea Kettles,
Double Baking Dishes,
Set 3 Sauce Pans,
Coffee Percolators,
Stew Pans, Dish, Panc.
etc.
98c

USED
Library Table, \$10.50, Oval Glass China Closet, \$27.50, Edison Disc Phonograph, \$92.50, Kitchen Range, \$21.50, Globe Cabinet Office File, \$27.50.

NEW
Upholstered Wicker Rocker \$18.75
Ixl Kitchen Cabinet, Special \$33.75
Ivory Enamel Bed Room Set, Dresser, Bed, and Vanity Dresser with bench \$125.00

Kimball Player Pianos

The delight of listening to a great musical performance is inspiring: it is nothing compared to the fascination of producing the same quality of music one's self.



Kimball and Brunswick Phonographs

Prepare for the long winter evenings. Come in and make your own terms within reason.

Trade, Buy or Sell at 125 N. Jackson Street

"All Bootleg Liquor Is Poison" Says Canfield

"Unless you have a steel stomach duly guaranteed to withstand eating liquids, and iron kidneys properly certified to resist burning liquors, and a metallic heart assured to absorb abnormal action and unusual reaction, and an asbestos covered liver attested to be immune from alcoholic diseases, and other super-organs, DON'T DRINK the fraudulent and poisonous intoxicating liquors being peddled and sold by bootleggers."



Not of every one hundred bottles of liquor sold as real whisky or gin, only one has any legitimate relationship to real liquor," states Director Canfield. "The other ninety-nine are noxious, unwholesome, semi-poisonous, synthetic whisky or gin. These figures are not fantastic or guess-work, but are based upon the chemical analysis of thousands of samples taken from seized liquors sold illegally. During the first year of Prohibition, about sixty percent of distilled spirits sold was straight whisky, and during the second year the proportion had decreased to twenty-five percent, and at the present time, as the Government Chemist Quillen reports, only one percent is straight whisky."

Denatured Alcohol
"The other ninety-nine per cent," affirms Director Canfield, "is redistilled denatured alcohol colored with caramel and flavored with synthetic esters and fusel-oil and soap bark added to give it a head. The present so-called rye whisky is made from redistilled denatured alcohol colored with caramel and flavored with a synthetic ester to give it the rye flavor. Nearly all of the so-called Scotch whisky is also alcohol, artificially colored and flavored with a synthetic Scotch flavor."

"Specially denatured alcohol is a legitimate commercial product used in making toilet waters and hair tonics and in other trades. Ingredients are added to render the alcohol unfit for use as a beverage. Among them are sulphuric acid, bromine, iodine, wood alcohol, pyridine, benzol, carbolic acid and acetone. The manufacturers of these synthetic liquors attempt by redistillation to remove these ingredients, but it cannot be done completely."

"Real pure, straight whisky can only be made in a proper scientific manner by those having had proper training and with proper machinery and apparatus and under scientific conditions and with the necessary number of years for the proper aging process and the elimination of the poisonous ingredients. The bootlegger does not have the powers of a liquor ma-

ganician. He cannot by slight of hand presto change specially denatured alcohol into good whisky. It is a hocus-magical, insidious, jockey-trick and a cheating play upon the weakness of the human mind, the weakness of our common sense, and the weakness of our will. It is not a question, Mr. Liquor Dealer, if liquor is legal, but if it is denatured," concludes Director Canfield.

Whitlock Depicts Fight for Prohibition

Life according to one observer, is made up largely of gossip. The smaller the community the more intensive the gossip. The varied interests of a city take the minds of its citizens away from the acts of their neighbors and small happenings are not magnified into big events.

Brand Whitlock, author, diplomat, student and observer, knew life in a small Ohio town in all its intimacies. He observed in his early youth and indexed a mass of events to make into a tale of a small town. He saw the fight for prohibition beginning with all its intensity and the estrangement it worked in some families. He saw how the people of a small town and the surrounding farming land lived, knew their temptations, their failings and their humanity.

Before the World War Mr. Whitlock when American minister to Belgium began putting down on paper the thoughts and the memories of other days in Ohio. He selected for his chief character Paul Hardin, son of J. Hardin, carriage maker of an Ohio town, and was detailing the conflict between the stern Puritanical character of the father and the tolerant, easier living son. Then came the war. The rumble of artillery, the bustle of troop trains and the outcome of battles took his mind away from the realm of fancy. After the war the story that was telling itself to him once again became the important thing. He revived the partially completed manuscript to make it and the characters he had created live in the pages of "J. Hardin & Son." Mr. Whitlock's latest novel published by D. Appleton and Company.

Although it details the fight for prohibition in its pages "J. Hardin & Son" is something bigger than the mere battle waged by the drys. It is not a preachment for or against the movement—it is the reaction of certain characters to this problem, and to the problems of life. In it are love and hate, weakness and strength, charity and the hateful gossip of the small community. In fact it has all of life in it and the problems of the characters are not settled, for they are never settled in life itself.

\$17.50—SUITS—\$17.50
SUITS \$17.50

All Wool for Men—See these Fine Values

16-inch Moccasin Shoes, a big bargain at **\$6.50**
14-inch Moccasin Shoes, same as above **\$7.50**
15-inch Moccasin Shoes, the very best **\$8.50**
Army Shoes for Dress Wear, unusual bargain **\$5.00**
Combination Dress and Work Shoes, excellent stock, \$2.00 to **\$4.00**
Army Blankets, come and see them **\$3.75**
Cotton and Wool Blankets of all Kinds
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Special for Saturday—Splendid Dress Shirts at \$1.25
We have a lot more bargains for your inspection. The goods are good quality and the lowest in price.

Bergers Bargain Store
Cass and Pine Sts.
Near S. P. Depot

LODGE DIRECTORY

O. E. S., Roseburg Chapter No. 3—Holds their regular meeting on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month. All adjoining brothers and sisters are respectfully invited to attend.

MARY E. HUBAR, W. M.
FRED JOHNSON, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias, Alpha Lodge No. 47—Meets every Tuesday evening in Knights of Pythias hall, 130 Rose street. Visitors always welcomed.

CLAIR K. ALLEN, W. M.
J. R. FARRINGTON, M. E.
E. E. WIMBEPPLY, K. R. S.

Laurel Chapter No. 31, F. A. M.—Stated convocations on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Masonic Temple. All members requested to attend and visiting companions welcome.

M. O. WALLACE, High Priest
W. P. HARRIS, Secretary.

K. O. T. M.—Meets each 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, in Macedonia hall, corner Cass and Pine streets. Visiting Knights always welcome.

L. C. GOODMAN, Com.
G. W. RAPP, R. K.

Roseburg Rebekah Lodge No. 41, I. O. O. F.—Meets in Odd Fellows Temple every week on Tuesday evening. Visiting members in good standing are invited to attend.

ZEPHYRUS MORGAN, N. G.
LILLIE I. JOHNSON, Rec. Sec.
ETHEL BAILEY, Fin. Sec.

Uranus Temple No. 4, Pythian Sisters—Meets the 2nd and 4th Monday evenings of each month, at the K. of P. hall. Visitors always welcome.

BELLE WALKER, M. E. C.
MAY N. PARKER, M. of R. & C.
MARTHA CHRISTENSEN, M. of P.

I. O. O. F., Philatelian Lodge No. 8—Meets in Odd Fellows Temple every Friday evening. Visiting brethren are always welcome.

BEN FAY, N. G.
A. J. GEDDER, Rec. Sec.
J. B. BARLEY, Fin. Sec.

B. P. O. Elks, Roseburg Lodge No. 326—Hold regular communications at the Elks' Temple on each Thursday of every month. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

FRANK CLEMENS, E. R.
J. G. DAY, Jr., Secretary.

Woodmen of the World, Camp No. 125—Meets in the Oddfellows hall in Roseburg every 1st and 3rd Monday evenings. Visiting neighbors always welcome.

FRED A. FIELDS, C. C.
M. M. MILLER, Clerk.

United Artisans—Meets in Masonic Hall first and third Wednesday evenings. Visiting members always welcome.

LAUREN MCDONALD, M. A.
MILDRED MCDONALD, Treas.
HELLE STEPHENSON, Sec.

W. B. A. O. T. W., Roseburg Review No. 11—Holds regular meetings on 2nd and 4th Thursday, at 7:30 p. m. Visiting sisters invited to attend. Meetings, Macabee hall, Pine and Cass streets.

JESSIE RAPP, Col.
LILLIAN M. WHEELER, Sec.

Eagles, Roseburg Aerie—Meets in Macabee hall, on Cass street, on 2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren in good standing always welcome.

EUGENE LITTLE, W. P. P.
RICHARD BURCH, W. P.
B. F. GOODMAN, Secretary.

Job Work with guts of personality at the News-Review.